THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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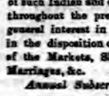

THE fine Frigate-built Ship FLYING VENUS, A 1, for 18 years, 1,393 tons Register, W. F. WITHYCOMBE, well known in the trade, Commander. This Ship has splendid accommodations for Passengers, and will sail about the middle of December. For Passage, apply to Captain Withycombe, or

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Bombay, 4th November 1862.

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THE splendid Clipper Ship SYDNEY EGGERS, A 1, for 20 years, 876 tons Register, H. W. CAMPBELL, late of the *British Flag*, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few passengers and will sail about the 20th instant. For passage apply to Captain Campbell, or

EDWARD BATES & Co.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

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STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company "Limited," will despatch the S. S. TILLY, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship BEHAR, (1,600 Tons and 350 H.P.,) Captain G. S. BROOKS, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on WEDNESDAY, the 12th November, at 8 P.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Monday, the 10th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

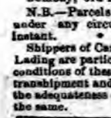
THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 3rd November 1862.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 1 P.M., on the 10th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

Steam Communication to Point de Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.



THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Screw Steam-Ship MALTA (1,900 Tons and 500 H. P.,) Captain H. W. KING, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 14th November, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also Cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Tuesday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on any Chest of Opium not in the Ship on the 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Company's Office,
Bombay, 3rd November 1862.

N.B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of Thursday the 13th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Black Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited,) will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 13th November, to Beypore, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

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For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons Register, Captain MAIR, will be despatched to Surat, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 6th inst., at 6 P.M.

For first class passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight, apply to the Manager below Messrs. Lackie & Co.

For deck passage and freight, apply to the Manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This steamer has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers.

Bombay, 5th November 1862.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast sailing first class Steamship VICTORIA, G. AHMED, Commander, is solely retained extensively and officially in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kalaparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 6th November 1862.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE,

(Touching at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebander, and Outch, and Back.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS EZZEY, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on SATURDAY next, the 8th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passage, apply to the Manager, opposite to Marakhsay's House, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

N.B.—W. H. W. Co., have just imported 50 & 100 feet lengths of ¾ & 1 Inch Vulcanized India Rubber Hose with 3 Jets and Nozzle to attach to Service Pipes for watering gardens. This Hose being of the best Vulcanized India Rubber, requires no care, and can be laid by for any length of time wet or dry.

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W. H. WALKER & Co.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO, of Earthenware, marked 153 P. per *Admiral Lyons*, from Liverpool, are hereby informed that the same have been landed at the Custom House, where they now lie at the risk and Expense of the concerned.

JOHN TANNER & Co.
Agents for the Ship *Admiral Lyons*.

Bombay, 31st Oct. 1862.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Caledonian*, Captain MCMILLOR, from Glasgow, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expence of the concerned.

Captain MCMILLOR will not be responsible for the condition and contents of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th October 1862.

Notices.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Five Shares in the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company, Nos. 159, 160, 195, 655, and 656, standing in the name of Hormusjee Cookurjee Dubash, with an account book. Any person who will bring them to the undersigned at this office will be handsomely rewarded.

HORMUSJEE COOKURJEE Dubash.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment within twenty days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.

N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 4 o'clock P.M. of the 7th November next for the erection of Buildings on the Carnac Bunder for Patent Cotton Packing Presses.

The Managers do not bind themselves to accept any, or the lowest tender.

Plans, &c. may be obtained on application at the office of the Managers.

MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS,
Managers,
Akbar Cotton Press Company.

Bombay, 30th October 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that TAHAIR BOO MULECKJEE, widow of Borah Abdool Rahim Abadeen, has contracted to sell to SAL CHITTOOMOOD ASSARIA, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Chawl or Dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, in Shamajee Apajee Street, and assessed under No. 17, and bounded on the North by the Public Road, on the South by the House of Rahunbhai Alloobhai, on the East by Shamajee Street, and on the West by the House of Vullee Mahomed Ulwanee, all persons having claims on the said property, by mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are requested to make the same known within thirty days from the date hereof, to Mr. CURMOODEEN TYABJEE, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, within Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and all claims preferred thereafter will be considered as null and void.—Dated, this 1st day of Nov. 1862.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, &c. MCCORMICK & Co., Ship Chandlers, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents, have commenced business at 15, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Clare & Co.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Salt Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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CIRCUMSTANCES compelling the breaking up of the British Hotel in the Fort, Notice is hereby given to the Public that the whole Property of the Establishment, consisting of Household Furniture, Crockery, Plate, Plated Wares, Linen, &c. &c. will be sold by Public Auction on the 19th instant at the premises The Proprietors are, however, prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the whole Establishment from any party desirous of continuing the same, provided such offers be made by the 15th, four days before the date of the Auction Sale.

The Proprietors take this opportunity of requesting, all parties having claims against or being indebted to them, to prefer their claims or discharge their debts before the date of the Auction Sale.

Bombay, 5th November 1862.

HOME NEWS, dated 3rd and 10th October, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

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Apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock P.M. of the 10th November for the sale of the undermentioned Steamers belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

S. S. "TILLY"—110 Horse Power and 291 Tons Register.

S. S. "SCINDIAN"—120 Horse Power and 431 Tons Register.

S. S. "PIONEER"—80 Horse Power and 472 Tons Register.

Tenders to be Subscribed "Tender for Steamer."

No tender will be received after the hour named.

Parties may tender for one or any of the Steamers as they please.

On the acceptance of any tender the tenderer will have to deposit 25 per cent in the hands of the Company's Manager.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept any or the highest tender.

By order of the Directors,
NASSERWANJEE DORABJEE BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1862.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS, —FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.

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LIST OF PLAYS, FARCES &c. NOW AVAILABLE.

Catch a Weasle Asleep.	Old Phil's Birthday.
Caught in a line.	Old Trusty.
Colleen Bawn Settled.	Orange Blossoms.
Doing for the best.	Pet Lamb.
Fairy's father.	Poor Nobleman.
Hour in Seville.	Regular Fix.
Intrigue.	Shilling day at the Crystal Palace.
Jeweller of St. James.	Sisterly service.
Margery Daw.	School for Coquettes.
Misconstructions.	Slowtopp Engagements.
Model Husband.	Thrice Married.
My Aunt's Husband.	Tom Thumb.
Nice quiet Day.	Under the Rose.
Norma Travestie.	Young Mother.
Old Joe and Young Joe.	

Dramas for Male Characters only: 2 parts.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poonah, Wace, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jejjooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephants, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

TERMS.—*Two months' credit only allowed.* If bills are not paid within this time, interest will be charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum until they are so. These terms have been well known for years, yet hundreds who have kept us out of our cash for period varying from six months to as many years, have eventually refused to pay interest, as they considered us "not entitled to it"! We do not want interest from any one—we prefer payment within two months.

Purchasers will please pay particular attention to what is stated above.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—Only Half and One and Two Anna Stamps will hereafter be received in payment of Bills; and these only when Half an Anna for each Rupee is added to amount due. All other Stamps are of no use to us, and are therefore not required.

We will not be responsible for anything lost after having been posted. Banghy parcels are very rarely lost, but ducks are sometimes "robbed," and the Postal authorities must be looked to for recompense.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CHINA."

	Rs.	A.
The Law of Evidence, as administered in England, and applied to India. By Jos. Goodeve, Esq., Barrister, &c., Calcutta	26	4
Aide-Memoire to the Military Sciences. 3 vols...	56	4
The Origin and History of the English Language and of the early literature it embodies. By G. P. Marsh, Esq.	12	0
Our last years in India. By Mrs J. B. Speid.....	6	12
The Sixpenny Magazine. Vol. 3.....	2	12
Praying and Working; being some account of what men can do when in earnest. By Revd. W. F. Stevenson, Dublin.....	2	12
Winifred's Wooing. A novelette. By Georgiana M. Craik, author of "Lost and Won"	8	0
The Channings. 3 vols. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c.....	23	8
Essays and Lectures chiefly on the Religion of the Hindoos. By the late H. H. Wilson, M. A. 2 vols. Edited by Dr. Reinhold Rost.	16	0
Hardwich's Manual of Photographic Chemistry.	5	12
Old Castles of England	1	4
Dr. W. J. Moore's Manual of the Diseases of India.....	3	12
Heath's Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging, &c. 2nd Edn.....	3	12
John Hobbs: a tale of British India. By G. Drago	1	0
Undiscovered Crimes. By Waters.....	1	8
Leonard Lindsay; or the story of a Buccaneer. By A. B. Reach	1	8
The Dodd Family Abroad. Vo. 1. By Lever....	1	8
Madame Prudence, and other tales. By T. Archer	0	12
The Woman in White. By W. Collins.....	4	8
Cassell's Amusing Experiments	0	12
—— Treatise on Chess	0	12
—— Letter Writer.....	0	12
Essays and Reviews	3	12
Hoyle's Games. New Edn. 1859	3	12
Clever Boys of our Time, &c.....	2	12
Chess for Beginners. By W. Lewis.....	2	0
Marching Out: a manual of surveying and field sketching, &c. By Capt. Flower, C. E.....	1	8
New Infantry Drill, 1862. Pocket Edn.....	1	0
Bugle and Trumpet Sounds for the Royal Artillery	3	12
Map of India. From K. Johnston's Royal Atlas	6	0
Ditto ... by Black	2	4
Thornton's Family Prayers	2	4
The Great Battles of the British Army	3	12
Blasting and Quarrying of Stone	1	2
Anderson's Shilling's Worth of Magic.....	0	12
Illustrated London Spelling (coloured).....	1	8
—— Reading Book.....	1	8
The British Song Book—pocket	0	8
The Fireside Song Book	0	8
The Home Songster	0	8
Songs for all ages	0	8
The Signal Book for the Royal Navy	5	8
Pharmacopœia of the Skin Hospitals	1	4
Aesculis's Cavalry Manual	2	0
120, Negro Christy Minstrels' Songs.....	0	12
The Reason why in General Science	2	0
The Biblical Reason Why.....	2	0
The Interview	2	0
Notices to Correspondents.....	2	0
Boosey's Concertina Tutor.....	0	12
—— Pianoforte Tutor	0	12
—— Violin Tutor	0	12
—— Flute Tutor.....	0	12
The Cabinet Lawyer. 19th edn. 1862	7	0
The Broadway Quadrilles.....	2	8
The Burlesque Galop.....	2	0
Lady's Pocket Book, 1863	2	0
Gentleman's ditto	2	0
Illustrated Catalogue of the Great International Exhibition. Complete in 18 parts	18	0
The Orator's Guide.....	2	12
London Society, Parts 1 to 12 (Parts 1 to 8 on hand.) (*subscription*)	10	8
Boosey's 200 Sacred and Secular Melodies for the English Concertina.....	1	2
The Tattletale.....

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 6th November 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	98½
China	60 Do. do.	219 to 220 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	42 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	195 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,350 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,300 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218 3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130 15-0	2½ do.	Rs. 3 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Pittit Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafier Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay & N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 10,000.
Throsle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1833-36		103
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		104
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-5
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 230
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s. 0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d.
To China	No enquires.
To Clyde	
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (4th November 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba :		Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	385 to 390
Old Surat	"	390 to 395
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	407 to 408
Old Oomrawtees	"	375 to 380
Old Comptas	"	380 to 385
Old Dharwar	"	370 to 375
Old Romas, and Nuggur	"	365 to 370
Old Verawal	"	352 to 355
Khandeish	"	350 to 352
Old Pentchaw	"	355 to 360
Old Accota	"	390 to 395
Old Mangalore	"	355 to 360
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,505 to 1,510.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Cocknih...at Rs.	7	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat	"	8-2 to 8-4 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	"	29 to 30
	"	40 to 41 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	29 to 30

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£844,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.		
4 Do.	at 2s. 0⅜d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s. 0½d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s. 0⅝d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s. 0¾d.	"
Sight	at 1s. 11½d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 3 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do. 6	do. 5	"
Do. 12	do. 6	"

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, and Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ⅛ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
October 6th, 1861. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
"	4 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
"	3 do.	2s. 0½d.	do.
"	2 do.	2s. 0⅜d.	do.
"	1 do.	2s. 0¼d.	do.
"	on demand	2s. 0⅛d.	do.
On Scotland	do.		
On Ireland	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11½d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d.			do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Sydney, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms :—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3 " "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 " "
Do. do. 12 do.	5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms :—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On receiving Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0⅜d. do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s. 0⅝d. do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11½d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0⅝d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 2s. 0½d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 2s. 0⅜d. do.
Ditto on demand ..... 2s. 0¼d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Bombay, 1st November 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange :—

On London, at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.	
" 4	do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"
" 3	do.	2s. 0½d.	"
" 2	do.	2s. 0⅜d.	"
" 1	do.	2s. 0¼d.	"
" On demand		1s. 11½d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
On Ireland	do.	1s. 11¾d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight		1s. 11¾d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enfacement at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 25th October 1862. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments :—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange :—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¼d.
" 4 months' sight		2s. 0⅜d.
" 3 months' sight		2s. 0½d.
" 2 months' sight		2s. 0⅝d.
" 1 month's sight		2s.
" On demand		
On Scotland		1s. 11¾d.
On Ireland		
Circular Notes		1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsar, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for enfacement at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 25th October 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 4	Amitzio	Nacodo	Mozambique 11 Sep
	Helen Douglas	McDougall	Liverpool 22 July.
5	Tilly (s)	Pike	Basrah 12 Oct.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Tilly*, from Bussorah.—Mr. Neville; Mr. Hornby; Mr. and Mrs. Hajee Mohmed, and 24 natives.

Port Clearance.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship *Ville de Cherlorough*, LeMagnon, bound to Cocoanada.
Ship *Seleton*, Davis, bound to Tuticorin and Liverpool.

Commenced Loading.

The P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, for Aden and Suez.
Ship *Flying Venus*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER 1862.

For London.

Queen of the West.—64 bales Wool, 122 cwt., Alladinbhoy Hubbibbhoy.

Norwood.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Morarjee Cursondass; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Gourdhun Purshotum.

Lancastrian.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.

Intermann.—560 bales Cotton, 1,960 cwt., Lawrence and Co.; 70 bales Wool, 210 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Rowantree.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur.

War Cloud.—34 bales Wool, 102 cwt., Mooljee Jeatha.

Missouri.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Morarjee Goculdass; 3 bales Cotton, 10½ cwt., Jugjeevun Homjee; 47 bales Cotton, 167½ cwt.; 3 bales Wool, 9 cwt., Vundravun Sewjee.

Howden.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Dhunjee Maneck and Co.

Sydney Eggers.—65 bales Cotton, 227½ cwt., Goculdass Lilladhur; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Oodha Nanjee.

Admiral Lyons.—495 bags Linseed, 742½ cwt., Jeatha Poonjah.

Flying Venus.—150 bags Sursee Seed, 225 cwt., Aspall Hoolijee.

Edmond Kay.—200 bags Sursee Seed, 300 cwt., Gunsey Tricum.

Birkby.—500 bundles Country Galls, 250 cwt., Jairam Viraun.

Gloriana.—8 chests Indigo, 22 I. mds. Roopchund Dwarkadass; 38 boxes Aloes Secotra, 22 cwt., Hassum Moosa.

Wings of the Wind.—450 pieces E. Teeth, 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 6 lbs., Ravagur Courgbur: 128 packages Coffee, 250 cwt. 1 qr. 23 lbs., Rustomjee Jamsetjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

G. H. Holt.—1,550 small bags Linseed, 775 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Aaron Browne.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jeatha Sewjee.

Victoria Bridge.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt. Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Sydney Eggers.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Treebhowun Vussunjee and Co.; 160 bales Cotton, 550 cwt., H. Byne.

Missouri.—100 bales Cotton, 325 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Rowantree.—60 bales Cotton, 195 cwt., Sorabjee Nowrozjee.

Queen of the West.—101 bales Cotton 353 cwt., Luckumsey Sewjee and Co.

War Cloud.—200 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Nesserwanjee Merwanjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—10 chests M. Opium, 135 lbs. each, Muncherjee Jamsetjee and Sons; 32 chests, M. Opium, 107 lbs. each, D. H. Cama and Co.; 34 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Futtabhoy Ameerjee; 3 cases Castor Oil, 198 lbs., E. Hair Oil, Rogers and Co.; 1 box Sundries, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 284 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 46½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Sittaram; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Futtabhoy Ameerjee; 3 cases Castor Oil, 198 lbs., E. Hair Oil, Rogers and Co.; 1 box Sundries, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 284 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 46½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Tarrachund Sittaram; 21 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazel and Co.; 16½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund.

For Havre.

Victoria.—711 bundles Coir Yarn, 125 cwt., Wm. Nicol and Co.; 800 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt. Nursey Kessowjee.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ramlall Bhagchund.

For Penang.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—1 half chest M. Opium, 70 lbs., Tarrachund Sittaram.

BENGAL.

The telegraph of Oct. 24th, announced the arrival, of the Ship *Lord Harris*, (particulars not received.)

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 5.

Hale, Major General J., en route to England, from Poona.
Burnes, Lieut. S. H., H. M.'s 26th Regt. N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Jwabbork, Major, Hyderabad Contingent C. B., on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 5.

Burrows, Assistant Surgeon E. P., Medical Establishment, on duty, to Poona.
Chapple, Lieut. 95th Regt., to rejoin, to Poona.
McCulloch, Major, 24th Regt. N. I., on furlough, to Europe.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 5th November 1862.

The 33rd Regt., the officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow; also the Adjutant for the day.

1. An European Garrison Court Martial, composed as follows, will assemble, on Friday next, the 7th instant, at 11 A.M. at the Mess-room, H. M.'s 33rd Regiment, Colaba, for the trial of color Sergeant Joseph Blakely, 33rd Regiment :—

President.—Lieut. Colonel Gibbard, Royal Artillery.
Members.—Captain Kenrick, 33rd Regiment, two Subalterns 33rd Regiment, three Subalterns 18th Regt. N. I.

The names and dates of Commission of the Subalterns, warned for this duty to be sent to the Brigade Major's office at 10 A.M. to-morrow.

All parties and evidences to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court accordingly.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 4th Nov. 1862.

1. Under instructions from Government para 6 of G. O. C. 971, of the 30th September is cancelled, and the Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers of the Poona, Sind, and Southern Maharatta Horse in excess of the Establishment will be retained on the strength of their Corps as supernumerary in their respective grades until absorbed by casualties :—

The 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Regiments Light Cavalry, will each be kept 52 Sowars below their established strength until the above supernumeraries are absorbed, intimation of which will be made from time to time as casualties occur.

The following is the revised distribution of Volunteers under the above arrangements :—

From	To	Pensioners.	Nuli Ramaliers.	Nizam Barkirs.	Invaliders.	Sowars.	Total.	Remarks.
Poona Horse	3rd Cavalry	...	...	...	...	63	63	
Scinde Horse	1st Cavalry	...	...	1	99	100		
Southern Maharatta Horse.	{ 1st Cavy.	1	...	3	...	13	17	
	{ 2d Cavy.	...	4	...	...	60	64	
	{ 3d Cavy.	...	3	3	1	13	20	

Captain T. H. Rees, of the Invalid Establishment, is permitted to reside and draw his pay and allowances at Surat.

With reference to G. O. C. No. — of the 30th October last. Assistant Surgeon Lawrence, is retransferred to the Sind Division for General duty and will join at the public expence.

Government has been pleased to decide on the claims of the undermentioned outfit who has been invalided under the provisions of G. O. C. No. 803, of the 30th July :—

H. M.'s 1st Regt. L. C.

Sowar and Bargur Shaik Vizart Hoosain, to be pensioned on Rs. 3-0-0 per mensem, at Fyzabad.

Captain Stanley Bell, Staff Corps, is placed under the orders of the Brigadier Commanding Poona Brigade and will reside in the Cantonment of Poona, during such time as he may remain unemployed.

School Master Serjeant Charles Jackson, of the Unattached List, employed at the Kurrachee Depot, having been reduced to the ranks by sentence of a District Court Martial is remanded to the 1-4th Kings Own to which Corp, he originally belonged.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th November 1862.

Mr. W. Cathels, Midshipman, Supernumerary of the *Ajdaha*, is allowed leave to proceed to England under the sanction of Government Resolution No. 587 of the 15th July last and on the new furlough.

Mr. A. Sinclair, 2nd Class N. I. Engineer, having returned from the leave granted him in Squadron Orders, No. 1228 of the 6th September last, is directed to rejoin the *Ajdaha*, for duty in the Factory.

Mr. James Hill, 2nd Class Gunner, of the *Ajdaha*, is to be transferred to the *Berenice*, and Mr. William Edging, 2nd Class Gunner, from the *Berenice*, to be *Ajdaha*.

The Purser of the *Ajdaha* is directed to pay Mr. James Thomson, 3rd Class Engineer on the responsibility of the Purser of the *Feroze*, that officer not having furnished the required pay certificate.

Lieut. Carey, Commanding the *Pleiad*, is to be lent to the *Berenice* for the present trip to Kurrachee as Lieut. Chitty, being absent on privilege leave.

The undermentioned officers having been pensioned on the dates stated opposite their respective names, were struck off the list of Indian Navy from those dates :—

Mr. W. Sanderson, Mr. J. K. Linton, Acting Master, 8th October 1862, Mr. C. F. French, Acting Master, 15th October 1862.

Mr. S. H. E. Hornby, Midshipman of the *Georgiana*, having arrived from the Persian Gulf by the steamer *Tilly*, is directed to join the *Ajdaha*, as supernumerary.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

ESQUIRES.

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday a correspondent very justly remarks on the prostitution of the adjunct *Esquire*. All over India, perhaps, it is employed even more lavishly than it is in Yankeedom, but nowhere more so than in Bombay. Why, I have seen Parsi and Hindú boys—candidates for the lowest clerkships in mercantile offices, have "Esquire" written after their names on the fly leaf of their Dictionaries. There is perhaps no great harm in occasionally employing this good old descriptive term as a compliment, but there is a tendency in the absurd conceit which characterizes ignorance to destroy the whole value of such a word that ought at least to be pointed out. Who then are entitled to the epithet? and what does it mean? Originally it means a shield-bearer or armour-bearer, an attendant on a knight in the times of chivalry. Hence it came to mean—as it does now—a title of dignity *next in degree below a knight*; and, in England, is properly given to the younger sons of noblemen, to officers of the sovereign's courts and of the household, to counsellors at law, justices of the peace while in commission, sheriffs, gentlemen who have held commissions in the army and navy, &c.; and it is usually given to all professional and literary men. This is about the entire list of persons *entitled* to it. It is also often given in the superscription of letters as a compliment—not as a description—to gentlemen whose income is upwards of £300 per annum, especially if derived from inherited property. To how many lower grades is it applied in Bombay?—Yours, &c.

SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, 5th November 1862.

CALENDAR.—NOVEMBER 1862.

Full Moon	Thursday	6d.	5h. 30.8m. P.M.
Last Qr.	Friday	14d.	11h. 1.7m. P.M.
New Moon	Friday	21d.	11h. 5.7m. P.M.
First Qr.	Friday	28d.	2h. 55.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour		Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gate.
					Morn.	Even.	
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	6	Leonard, C.	6 4	5 24	10 49	11 7	
Fri.	7		6 4	5 23	11 26	11 43	
Sat.	8	[Trinity.	6 5	5 23	— 0	— 19	
Sun.	9	21st Sunday after	6 5	5 23	— 33	— 48	
Mon.	10		6 6	5 22	1 5	1 21	
Tues.	11	St. Martin, Bp.	6 6	5 22	1 38	1 56	
Wed.	12		6 7	5 22	2 15	2 33	

Date 4th Nov., Time—7h. 50m. 58s.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 6th.—Princess Charlotte died, 1817.—Riots in Montreal, 1837.
Friday 7th.—First Newspaper published, 1665.
Saturday 8th.—Milton died, 1674.—Destruction of Caboel by the British, 1841.
Sunday 9th.—Prince of Wales born, 1841.—Address against Slavery by the Ladies of England, 1852.
Monday 10th.—Mahomed born, 570.
Tuesday 11th.—
Wednesday 12th.—John Baxter born, 1605.—Montreal taken by the Provincials in American War of Independence, 1775.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 5th Nov.
From Surat to Framjee Sapoorjee Kusajee.
From Calcutta to Pallonjee Eduljee.

COTTON FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Subscriptions paid into the Oriental Bank to 24th October ..... Rs. 2,66,194 11 3
Since Received.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Messrs S. Tyabjee & Co.	1000	0	0
Mr. Jehangir Nowrojee	50	0	0
Mr. Robert Paton	50	0	0
Proceeds of five Theatrical performances of the 72nd Highlanders through Lt. Col. Bayn	432	0	0
Donations from officers and Soldiers of do. do.	365	5	6
Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee	20	0	0
Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.	1000	0	0
Captain H. J. Briggs 6th Regt. N. I.	20	0	0
Major J. C. Coley	50	0	0
Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama	1000	0	0
The Members of Lodge Rising Star of Western India No. 342	700	0	0
Mr. Arthur J. Lewis	300	0

EUROPEAN MENDICANCY IN INDIA.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

To M. J. SHAW STEWART, Esquire,
Acting Secretary to Government, Bombay.

POONA, *3rd October* 1862.

SIR, In reply to your letter, No. 2367, dated 25th August last, I have the honor to state that, as it is very difficult to offer suggestions for the prevention of European Vagrancy, without accurate information as to the class of persons from whom the Vagrants are drawn, I addressed the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police at Tanna, for further details of the cases which had led to their first representation.

European Vagrants.

2. In reply, Major Hodgson stated :—

"I am unable to give the exact number of destitute Europeans who have passed through these Districts, but I think between 20 and 30 is about the number."

"These men belonged to all classes—Old Soldiers, Mechanics, Sailors and Apothecaries."

"Some of these men were found drunk for days in the Town of Tanna and in the villages of the District, they were taken charge of by the Police until they became sober."

The Acting Magistrate Mr. E. P. Robertson, wrote as follows :—

"I have noticed considerable number of disorderly and destitute Europeans in Tanna. Not having kept any record I am unable to give any detail, I would remark, however, that on several occasions I have been only too happy to get rid of these people by myself paying their boat or Railway fare to some other station."

"In the days of the East India Company, I believe that the Government was bound to find every discharged soldier a passage home whenever it might be demanded. It seems to me that the recent change in the constitution of the Government has, in no way exempted the state from the obligation imposed upon the East India Company."

"I consider that all Magistrates with full powers being Justices of the Peace should have the same powers with regard to Europeans in all cases of simple assault, abuse, drunkenness and disorderly conduct, as is now possessed by the Magistrate in Bombay."

3. Being under the impression that all discharged soldiers are still provided with return passages to England, I again addressed the Acting Magistrate, who replied as follows :—

"Many if not most of the persons who have come begging, have stated that they were discharged soldiers. It is possible that their statements may have been untrue. There is at present in Tanna a poor pensioner attempting to live upon the miserable pittance of six (6) annas a day."

"This person is a confirmed invalid, and unable to work, and were it not for assistance given to him by some of the Residents, the man must starve and become a disgrace to the English name."

"2. In Bombay the Magistrates have powers to try Europeans under the Penal Code. The Acting Magistrate simply recommends similar powers in certain trivial cases to be granted to such Magistrates in the Mofussil as may be Justices of the Peace, and Magistrates with full powers, that is Magistrates with the powers contemplated in Section XXII. of the Code of Procedure."

"3. The powers Magistrates possess under Act VII of 1853, are of but little use whatever, as that Act only gives the Magistrate powers in cases of assault, forcible entry or injury accompanied with force."

"4. Of course, in the event of the powers referred to in paragraph 2nd being granted, it would be necessary to make, in the Mofussil Jails, such suitable accommodation as is deemed necessary in this climate for Europeans."

4. It will thus be seen how very limited is the information as to the origin of the vagrancy complained of, and unless accurate statistics be obtainable on this point, it is impossible, in my opinion, to devise an effectual remedy.

5. As regards soldiers, it is possible that many purchase their discharge in the hope of finding other employment in this country. I would suggest that some restrictions be placed on such purchases.

6. Thus it might be made imperative that a common soldier purchasing his discharge should, at the same time lodge the money for a passage home, and then be provided with a passage by Government, the only exception being when the soldier can show that he has secured other permanent employment, either under Government or with some respectable Company or private individual. In the former case, the Department employing him should be responsible for his passage to England, in the latter, the employers should be required to enter into a formal bond to the same effect before the discharge is granted. If it be true, that discharged soldiers are among the vagrants now going about the country, some restrictions of this nature would be expedient.

7. It is also supposed that some of the vagrants are sailors. For a check on this class, measures must be devised in the Presidency town. As men whose profession is the sea can have no business up country, I think Magistrates, inland, might be authorized to apprehend and forward, to Bombay, all sailor vagrants found without the means of livelihood.

8. For the general prevention of European Mendicancy in India, some provision seems required, analogous to that by which all persons taking Natives of this country to England used to be bound to provide them with return passages. The Railway and other Companies bringing out artizans and labourers may be required to provide all persons of this class with a free passage to England if their services be, from any cause, dispensed with. But it would be hardly practicable to extend the measure beyond the Companies over which Government has control, and there would still be a large class of employers and employed, whom such provisions would not reach.

9. Doubtless, many Europeans land in India without any prospect of employment and without the means of supporting themselves. The Commissioner of Customs and Magistrates of Police in Bombay may be able to suggest means for preventing Captains of Ships from landing Europeans of the lower classes who are without any ostensible means of subsistence.

10. In the absence of accurate data as to the class to which these vagrants originally belonged, I am unable to offer more definite suggestions. I would recommend that every Magistrate and Superintendent of Police be directed to examine all such vagrants found in his jurisdiction and record accurately their former occupation, the cause of their destitution, with a full description of the person of the vagrant, including age, height and other particulars. In a short time information may thus be collected which will enable Government to trace the origin of the European vagrancy which is so greatly on the increase.

11. One point appears to be sufficiently established. It is necessary that all Magistrates in the Mofussil, who are also Justices of the Peace, should have powers to punish, summarily, drunk and disorderly Europeans. I would request the attention of Government to Mr. E. P. Robertson's remarks, in which I concur, except that I see no necessity for providing accommodation for Europeans in up country Jails. I would much rather have the Magistrates commit to the Bombay Jail, when it is within reach; most cases will occur within easy distance from Bombay by rail, and in others, provision can be made without difficulty for a few exceptional cases. As both Bombay and the Mofussil are under the same High Court, there should be no difficulty in providing for the committal of European prisoners from the Mofussil to the Presidency Jail. I have the honour to be Sir, your most obedient servant,

B. H. ELLIS,
Police Commissioner N. D.

Minute By His Excellency Sir William Mansfield, K. C. B. On European Vagrants, (Mr. Ellis' Letter, No. 1470 of 1862, Dated 3rd October 1862.)

ALL Soldiers discharged by purchase or otherwise are sent to England, unless they can show that they are to receive employment of a suitable character. The permission of the local Government to take their discharge in India must, in such case, be obtained through the Commander in Chief in each instance.

In like manner, Soldiers purchasing discharge, and desirous of returning to England are required to lodge their passage money before their application is entertained.

Soldiers whose time of service has expired, or who receive a free discharge by indulgence, are conveyed to England at the cost of the State, and remain Soldiers till they are finally discharged in England.

It must happen,—and doubtless often does,—that when a Firm or Company have induced a soldier to take his discharge for the purpose of serving them, they either summarily get rid of him on account of irregular conduct, or because they may have no further call for his services.

Soldiers accustomed to live under the strict rule and supervision of Military discipline, who, in such circumstances, have exemplary characters, are very liable to change altogether in this respect, when the shackles of the Regimental system are removed from them.

Private employers are well aware of this, but they have many vacancies to fill, such as of Railway Guards, Head Porters, Clerkships, &c. &c., to find recruits for which, Her Majesty's Regiments are an unfailing resource.

At present Government brings out these men at great expense, and having made Soldiers of them, is constantly deprived of their services at the time when they have become most valuable, in consequence of the inducements held out by private employers.

The Soldiers rarely perhaps never, take their discharges in the *hope* of securing employment, but generally, under a *regular promise* of a good situation. They then either try their discharges themselves, or their freedom is purchased for them, the frequent consequence being, as I believe, early disagreement between the employers and the employed, the dismissal and the destitution of the latter.

If a little thought be given to the subject the conclusion is inevitable, that no check having been imposed by Government or by Law, such results must flow from a great industrial development, such as that which is now proceeding in India, involving the frequent employment of those belonging to the British lower classes in situations for which the Natives are deemed not to be so well fitted as they are. Long ago, I believe nearly five years, I pointed out what would be the effect on the economy of Her Majesty's Forces in consequence of the Railway and other demands for such Englishmen accustomed to habits of order and management.

It is easier to state the evil than to suggest a remedy, because the latter must be general, universal, and searching, notwithstanding that the former, viz. the evil cannot as yet be said to have reached very large dimensions. But it is nevertheless a growing evil, and must infallibly increase and become dangerous in more ways than one if it be not checked.

It may be observed in Mr. E. P. Robertson's remarks that the European vagrants in his district, that of Tanna, belong to all classes, *old* soldiers, mechanics, sailers, and apothecaries. From what has been said above, it may be almost taken for granted that the class called old soldiers consists of men who, after their discharge, have intermediately served in some capacity or other in mercantile firms or in Railway employ. Therefore, properly speaking, the term of "old soldiers" should be dropped in their case, the responsibility of the State on account of such a character having lapsed.

The only persons to whom such a title should apply in considering the question before us are the Pensioners. These men, none of whom have less than (4) four annas a day, and the majority of whom have more, are not absolutely destitute. In general, they are respectable men who have some little trade or remunerative occupation, which has induced them to settle in India. It is only of their own free will, and at their own request, that discharged soldiers draw their pensions in India. In addition to this, if a Pensioner desire to remove to England, Government is, I believe, bound to defray the passage, supposing that the man has not had a passage found him before, and returned to India on his own account—a very rare case indeed. If not so bound, Government invariably pays such a passage when the request is made. We may therefore exclude the Pensioners from the account, the more especially that they are fixed residents, and are more or less the objects of care of the ladies and gentlemen in the several stations where they mostly congregate, Belgaum, Poona, &c. &c.

Having thus cleared the ground, and shown that the Government arrangements with respect to discharged Soldiers have in fact anticipated the recommendations of the Police Commissioner Northern division, it remains to consider what is feasible towards the reduction of the evil of vagrancy as it now stands, and for the prevention of its increase.

In the first place, I entirely concur with Mr. Ellis in thinking that all Magistrates in the Mofussil should have powers to punish summarily drunken and disorderly Europeans, and that they should commit to the Bombay Jail, when it is within reach, by rail or otherwise. As remarked by Mr. Ellis at the close of his letter, there should be no difficulty in providing for the committal of European prisoners from the Mofussil to the Presidency Jail, seeing that both Bombay and the Mofussil are *now* under the High Court. There might have been great difficulty before the late establishment of the new jurisdiction.

Secondly, I concur with Mr. Ellis that Magistrates inland should be authorised to apprehend and forward to Bombay all Sailor vagrants found without the means of livelihood.

Thirdly, I think we repuire legislation, by which any Firm, Company, Trading or Banking Corporation, or Individual, carry on business within the limits of the Bombay Presidency should be bound to find and pay the passage to England, or one of the Colonies, of any European servant, clerk, artizen, or mechanic, who might be discharged from their or his employment on whatever account. I would allow no difference to be made between servants or mechanics engaged in and sent from England, those taken into service in this country, as in the case of the discharged soldiers to which I have referred above.

The facts of good or bad character should not be allowed to interfere. That of discharge from the service of an employer should alone be considered, provided that the discharge did not obtain any other situation, when the new employer would become liable for the future passage to England.

A European merchant, or servant taking his discharge at his own request, and falling into vagrancy afterwards, should be treated as a vagrant and deported to England accordingly at the public expense as hereinafter shown, provided that tyranny to oppression on the part of the Master, with a view of causing the servant to leave him, could not be proved against the said Master.

In the same Act I would give power to Government to deport at the expense of the employer any European servant or mechanic, on flagrant misconduct or habitual drunkenness, &c. &c. being proved against him before the Police Magistrate of Bombay by the said employer prior to discharging him from service, and Government should be able on certain occasions to call on the employer for the proof, and to deport accordingly, notwithstanding that he might be willing to condone the offences to save the expense of the deportation.

This would be a security for greater care being taken with respect to character before men are allured to give up their profession or employment to enter private service in Companies or Firms in this Country.

I do not participate in Mr. Ellis' doubts as to whether such measures should or could be made applicable to private Firms as well as to Railway Companies. I see no difference between the two cases. Such a reform can only take place through an Act of the Legislature, and not on account of any influence Government may be able to exert on guaranteed Railway Companies. Indeed a clause should be introduced making the measure applicable to the private servants.

I doubt not that a similar arrangement may be and ought to be made, on account of vagrant Sailors or others landed by sea-going Captains of ships in Bombay or elsewhere within the precincts of the Presidency. As suggested by Mr. Ellis, this point should be referred to the Commissioner of Customs and the Chamber of Commerce for report.

Finally, any declared European vagrant—whatever his previous calling or profession,—proved to be such before the Police Magistrate of Bombay or a magistrate in the Mofussil having the power of a Justice of the Peace, should be liable to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to deportation to England at the expense of Government after such imprisonment had been completed, or any time ordered by the Magistrate not exceeding six months. I would suggest that a measure might perhaps be introduced with advantage at the next Session of the Legislative Council, embodying views of the character which has been stated.

It will have been observed that it appears to me that the principle of responsibility adopted in the service of Government, as shown in the sending to England discharged Soldiers, Sailors, or other subordinates at the public expense, or in other words at the cost of the employer, when the service of the same may no longer be required, or return passage money may not be provided for by special Covenant, should be universaly applied to Masters in their relation with their European subordinates and servants, whether the Masters be Corporations, Companies of Firms, Individuals in or out of trade, or engaged in industry of whatever description.

W. R. MANSFIELD.

27th October 1862.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

CALICUT, MALABAR, *4th Nov.*, 9-10 A.M.

H. M. steamer *Victoria*, anchored from Cochin. Governor and suit on board.

NEGAPATAM, *4th Nov.*, 7-25 A.M.

THE steamer *Sydney*, anchored from Madras.

NEGAPATAM, *4th Nov.*, 3-15 P.M.

THE steamer *Sydney*, sailed for Madras.

MADRAS, *4th Nov.*, 5-55 P.M.

THE steamer *India*, sailed for Negapatam and Pondicherry.

PONDICHERRY, *5th Nov.*, 6 A.M.

THE steamer *India*, anchored from Madras.

TELLICHERRY, *5th Nov.*, 6 A.M.

THE steamer *India*, anchored from Madras.

PONDICHERRY, *5th Nov.*, 9-5 A.M.

THE steamer *India*, sailed for Negapatam.

GALLE, *4th Nov.*, 6 P.M.

THE steamer *Candia*, sailed for Calcutta.

GALLE, *5th Nov.*, 7-45 A.M.

THE steamer *Singapore*, sailed for China.

MADRAS, *5th Nov.*, 9 P.M.

THE steamer *Sydney*, anchored from Negapatam.

MADRAS.

5th November, 4-50 P.M.

Securities, Five and-a-half, twelve premium.
Fives, four and half premium.
Fours, six and half discount.
Document Bills, two shillings one and one-eight penny.
Freights, dead weight, twenty-five shillings.
Cotton seventy shillings.
Interest on Loan seven per cent.
Money Market, very easy.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, Rupees seven.
Number forty Mule Twist, good seconds, per Bundle, Rupees five and annas fifteen.

* ON the occasion of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' birthday, His Excellency the Governor will hold a levee to receive officers of H. M.'s services and gentlemen resident in Bombay at half-past 9 P. M. at Government house, Parell. As the 9th of November falls on a Sunday, His Excellency will hold his levee on Monday evening the 10th instant.

THE Chief corner stone of the Victoria and Albert Museum will be laid D.V. on Wednesday the 19th instant at five P.M. by the Governor. Lady Frere has kindly consented to open the Victoria Gardens on the conclusion of the above ceremony.

MAJOR GENERAL HALE leaves the station to-morrow or next day for Hope Hall Hotel, Bombay. The General, we believe, will sail for England by the overland mail steamer of the 12th instant. Major General Green comes to Poona to assume the divisional command temporarily, until the arrival of Major General Smith, who is now engaged in a tour of inspection in Upper Sind. General Green then proceeds to the Sind command, to which he is posted.—*Poona Observer, Nov.* 4.

GREAT changes have lately occurred, or are about so take place, in the Financial Department.

Mr. Laing, Financial Member of Council, has resigned, but his succesor is not yet known. Mr. Drummond has been Financial Secretary since May. Mr. Bernard resigns the Under-Secretaryship on becoming Judge of the Small Cause Court, at Nagpore. Mr. Harrison, Auditor General, is on his way to England in a critical state of health. Mr. Harvey, who is officiating for him, will be put on the shelf in May next. Mr. Birch, Deputy Auditor General at Bombay, contemplates taking his pension after the cold weather. Mr. Balmain, Deputy Auditor General of the Punjab is at Mussourie on two month's leave, after which he proceeds on duty to Burmah, with the view of inspecting the Treasuries there; and when that is accomplished will relieve Mr. Erskine at Allahabad, who retires from the service in March on "quarter pension" to which he is entitled after 15 years service. Mr. Chapman, now officiating at Lahore for Mr. Balmain, goes home on furlough after completing a tour of inspection on which he started yesterday, and will be succeeded in his substantive appointment at Allahabad by Mr. Probyn. Mr. Waterfield is going to Bombay to act for Mr. Lodwick, Civil Paymaster, who had obtained three months leave of absence, at the expiration of which time Mr. Waterfield will go home on private affairs. Mr. F. Lushington, Deputy Auditor General, Bengal, and Mr. J. L Lushington who holds the same office in the N. W. Provinces, are both absent in England, from whence Mr. R. Taylor, Civil Paymaster of the Punjab, is expected to return in a few weeks, who will then probably succeed Mr. Chapman as officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant General in that province, Khetter Mohun Chatterjee, Assistant Civil Paymaster of Bengal, continuing to officiate in the former gentleman's proper appointment.

It is supposed on Mr. Harvey's enforced retirement in May, that Mr. F. Lushington, should he then have returned, will act for Mr. Harrison as Auditor General, Mr. Mangles being then confirmed as Deputy Auditor General at Madras; and on Mr. Birch's retirement, Mr. Sandeman will succeed to the similar office at Bombay.

With the exception of Mr. Birch at Bombay, and Mr. Sandeman in Bengal, we believe no member of the Financial Department performs the duty of the office that rightly belongs to him.—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct.* 29.

LOCAL.

MR. MCCOLLUM'S CIRCUS.—Last night Professor McCollum gave one of the two representations on the Esplanade to a tolerably good house,—the other coming off this evening. As the proceeds are to be devoted to the Lancashire Relief Fund, it is to be hoped the generous public will shew their wanted liberality towards such a noble object undertaken in such a disinterested manner by this talented equestrian Company.

COUNTY GAOL.—The number of prisoners undergoing confinement in the above prison, according to the last weekly report, was 126; of that number there were one European and 103 Natives under sentence of hard labour, without labour four Natives. Under sentence of transportation two Europeans and awaiting trial one European and 15 Natives. On the Civil Side of the gaol there were seventy-five prisoners, making a gross total of 201 inmates.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—The last weekly report of the Marshal of the above prison, dated the 1st instant, states that there were 288 prisoners inmates of the gaol. 107 were committed from the High Court, sixteeen by the Court of Petty Sessions, 131 by the Magistrates of Police, by Military Court Martial Europeans thirty-three and one by European Naval Court Martial. Thirty-three prisoners were received since the last report and ten released. There are seven prisoners on the sick report.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients admitted during the last month was 307, of these 131 were Hindoos, 97 being males; 10 Musulmans 8 being males; 137 Parsees 64 being males; 23 Christians 6 being males and 6 of other castes of whom only one was male. With regard to ages there were 71 under 10 years of age, 77 under twenty, 125 between twenty and forty; 28 between forty and sixty; and 6 upwards of sixty. Out of the 307 admissions 163 were cured, 10 relieved, 98 absented, and 36 are remaining under treatment.

TOWN DUTY.—From the report made by the Commissioner of Customs to Government on the Town Duty collections for 1861-62, it appears that the collections made by the Customs Department during the year ending 30th April last amounted to Rs. 2,94,453-5-4, while those made by the Railway amounted to Rs. 75,101-10-8, making a total collection of Rs. 3,69,555. The collections of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 3,55,780-1-4, and there has consequently been an increase of Rs. 13,774-14-8 during the year under review. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 18,285-15-9, being about five per cent. on the collections. The articles on which Town Duty is levied are cattle, sheep, ghee, grain, chunam, timber, firewood, bricks, and tiles. Act XX of 1861 came into operation from the 1st September, and by it bricks and tiles have been added to the list, and the duty collected on these two articles amounted to Rs. 5,035-13-6. Deducting this amount from the total increase of revenue in the year in question the increase in duty on other articles would be Rs. 8,739-1-2.

WE are sorry to hear that the Indo-British Institution is in immediate and urgent need of funds, indeed the expenses of the last month are yet unprovided for. We believe that it is only necessary to make this statement, that it is only necessary to inform the charitable of the wants of this excellent institution, to obtain a liberal supply. The Indo-British Institution owes its origin to one of the most excellent and useful men that ever lived and labored amongst us, the Revd. George Candy. It was opened by him in 1838. Since his departure from Bombay, it has frequently been reduced to pecuniary straits, and as often been relieved and brought out into a large place by the liberality of its friends. We have no doubt that its experience will be the same at this time. There are one hundred children in the Institution, boys and girls; and the greater number of them are orphans. There are men of means in Bombay, Europeans, Parsees and Hindoos, who will never suffer the fatherless to want food and raiment and instruction, of whatever color or creed they may be. To these men of benevolence we say, in the confident assurance that it will not be said in vain, the Indo-British Institution with its hundred helpless children, for the most part orphans, is in immediate and urgent need of your kind help.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours 5th Nov. 1862.

BULBAR.—Fair, SE. steady.
BROACH.—Fine, SW. Ther. 64.
CANNANORE.—Fair, SE. Ther. 85.
GALLE.—Light wind and fine day. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Fair, Wind light from East,
KOLAPORE.—Fair, moderate, wind North East.
KURRACHEE.—Fair NE. pleasant.
MADRAS.—Cloudy, NE. Ther. 83.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy light N. W. wind. Ther. 84.
SURAT.—Fair, morning and night cool.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—WEDNESDAY, 5TH NOV.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

BAD FISH.—Boodoo and Janao, fisher-women, were charged with exposing for sale in the Colaba market, fish unfit for the food of man on the 4th instant.

Mr. James Watson, Inspector of markets, and Govind Balloo, Market peon, proved the charge against the defendants.

His Worship convicted the defendants and ordered them to be fined Rs. 3 each, promising, if they came before him again on a similar charge, to fine them in a much heavier penalty.

STINKING FISH AGAIN.—The first defendant in the last case was again charged with a similar offence, and as she had been so recently convicted was fined Rs 5.

BAD FISH ONCE MORE.—Mingloo and Boodmya fish girls, were convicted of having exposed putrid fish for sale in the market and fined Rs. 3 each.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

ATTEMATED MURDER BY AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY.—We gave in our last the particulars of a singular charge which had been brought at the Thames police-court against Lieutenant William M'Rae. The charge was that he attempted to murder the steward on board the ship Northumberland, from Madras. The following is a report of the further examination of the prisoner :—

Lieutenant William M'Rae, aged 21, described as of the 46th Foot, was charged on remand with attempting to murder George Pavey, cook and steward of the ship Northumberland, at sea, on the 19th of last month.

Mr. Charles Young, solicitor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Brewin, solicitor, defended the prisoner at the request of his friends, who are of the highest respectability, and some of whom came from Scotland to tender their advice and assistance.

Captain Alexander Small, the master of the ship Northumberland, from Madras, and now lying in the St. Katharine Dock, said—On the 19th of last September my attention was called to the galley or cookhouse on deck by a noise forward. In consequence of what I heard I went upon deck, and saw the prisoner with the steward under him. Blood was flowing from the forehead of the latter. I called upon the crew to secure the prisoner, and they did so, while I looked after the steward. Directly afterwards a knife which had been taken from my own cabin table was found concealed upon the prisoner, and for the safety of all hands on board he was put in irons. On the same day, after breakfast and before the prisoner attempted, to kill the steward, the latter said he could not get on with his work as Lieut. M'Rae was annoying him, following him about the decks, and threatening to commit suicide. I spoke to the prisoner, and said he had no right to annoy the steward while he was doing his duty. The prisoner said he wished to have a settlement with the steward. I told him if there was anything between them they must settle it another time. The prisoner said if he had not a settlement with the steward he would run a knife through his own body. I have heard the prisoner say he was sick and had been poisoned. I heard him tell the steward that he was drugged 10 years ago.

Mr Young—Did you see anything in the prisoner's conduct that indicated insanity?

Captain Small—No, sir. I found knives in his possession, and I locked him up until I had all of them, two weeks before he knocked down the steward. I thought he was conniving with the crew for purposes of mischief.

Mr. Young said the prosecutor had come unawares upon the prisoner in his cabin, and found him committing a most improper act, and that furnished the motive for the prisoner making the attempt on the steward's life.

James Spencer, ordinary seaman, said—On the morning of the 19th of last month I saw Lieut. M'Rae lift the maul and with both hands strike the steward a swinging blow with it on the head. The steward defended his head with his arm, but he was severely wounded and bled most fearfully. His head was bruised. Both fell on a spare, and the steward was undermost. It appeared to me the prisoner meant to kill the steward.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brewin—I never noticed anything the matter with the prisoner, or anything curious in his conduct, except that he used to come on deck at 11 o'clock at night.

Mr. Brewin and the prisoner's brother-in-law assured the magistrate that Lieutenant M'Rae had been labouring under morbid delusions, and that his conduct in India was most extraordinary. The prisoner was sent home invalided after two years service in India.

Mr. Woolrych said he could not try the question of the prisoner's sanity or insanity.

An application was then made to the magistrate that some bills of exchange, one for £1,000,000 sterling and another for £500, made out by the prisoner on board the Northumberland, should be given up to Mr. Brewin.

Mr. Young—They are made out in favour of the steward. They are not stamped. They are not worth a farthing. They are made out by the prisoner to cajole the steward.

The prosecuter said that when the prisoner made out the sham bills of exchange he said "There is a present for you; I don't wont to be exposed."

Rowecroft, a police-constable of the Thames division. No. 43, said that when he took the prisoner into custody he said "I struck the steward where I wanted, but I did not intend to kill him." He asked the prisoner how he came to commit such an act, to which he replied "Because he attempted to poison me."

The prisoner, on being called upon for his defence, said "I would rather not say anything."

Mr. Woolrych committed the prisoner for trial at the next Old Bailey Sessions for attempting to murder Pavey.

MINING COMPANY REVELATIONS.—An extraordinary case came before the magistrates at Guildhall on the 6th October. A Mr. Jennings was brought up, charged with having unlawfully obtained certain securities of the value of £199. Mr. Jennings had been a shareholder, director, and secretary of the North Carrock Mining Company. As secretary he was paid the munificient sum of £5 per month; and the chairman of the company, a Mr. J. J. Tustin, in giving evidence against him told the court the history of the company. The mines which it was supposed to work were his property, and in 1860, the "company" was got up, prospectuses being issued with the names of gentlemen as directors who never took shares, and who do not seem to have never acted. At any rate they all resigned in February, 1862, and Mr. Tustin gave his son, a Mr. Bray, Mr. Jenning, and a Mr. Hodgson, shares to qualify them as directors, with a number of shares each to be sold in the market. A quarrel took place, and the shareholders, who were Mr. Tustin, his son, and Mr. Bray his intimate friend, called upon Mr. Hodgson and Mr. Jennings to resign, and dismissed Jennings from his lucrative post of secretary. Jennings declined to be got rid of in this way, and laid hands on some warrants and cheques which were in the office, on which he considered he had a lien, and for this the charge now made was preferred against him. The whole proceedings were so irregular that the magistrates stopped the case against the prisoner, and told Tustin that if any money had been paid under the circumstances he had rendered himself liable to a charge of obtaining money under false pretences.

LOLA FERNANDEZ."—Alderman Sir Robert Carden continues to receive letters from different parts of the country confirmatory of the statement as recently made at the Mansion-house police-Court respecting the young woman calling herself Annette de Ros. Two communications have been addressed to him by gentlemen who had been staying at Vichy, in France, during the summer of this year. There, one of them states, a young woman exactly answering her description had imposed on many of the English residents, and himself among the rest. In the beginning of August, he says she was staying at the hotel at which he put up, and where she had assumed the name of the ancient Lancashire family of De Trafford. On her first arrival she made incidental allusions to her future prospects, stating that on coming of age she would be entitled to £40,000 but that she was fleeing for refuge from the persecution of a relentless uncle residing in London, who wanted her to marry an old but very rich gentleman against her will. She had been stopped she said, at Marseilles, on board a French steamer, on her way to Australia, and had come to Vichy to lay her case before the emperor, who was then sojourning there. The Catholic families, in particular staying at the hotel, believing the story she told, the more so as she appeared to be familiar with the history and connexion of the De Trafford's and of many other old Catholic families, regarded her with much sympathy. She stayed at the hotel about three weeks, mixing with the company there, and occupying some of the best rooms in the house. At length the English residents in the hotel raised a subscription among themselves, amounting to about 200*l.*, to pay her expenses to London, and those of a sister of mercy who was to accompany her there, on the understanding, however, that they would stay a week or two in Paris in a convent before the lady was delivered up to her uncle. A few days afterwards the sister of mercy returned stating that her *protege* had managed to slip from her company, and she had not been able to find her. Sir Robert Carden has received a letter to the effect that the young woman in question is now staying at a fashionable watering-place in Dorset.

THE Cape papers which have come to hand publish a letter from Dr. Livingstone to the Astronomer Royal which among many other items of interest gives one of great importance. The worthy Doctor openly charges of the Portuguese Governor of Mozambique of encouraging the slave trade in the teeth of extant stipulations and individual professions. He further states that the Agents of this gentleman were even then, the date of the Doctor's letter, in the Camp of the Ajawas for this purpose, and that it was a fear of being assailed by this tribe at the instigations of these agents, that induced the Mission to abandon their settlement of Mozamera and fall back on Chibisa near the river Shire. This retreat will, in Dr. Livingstone's opinion, prove hurtful to the prestige of the Mission, and a letter from another of the party to the Bishop of Cape Town declares, that it was by no means certain that the Ajawas would have attacked the Englishmen, for whom they entertain a very wholesome fear. The good folks of Cape Town are as busy as bees on the subject of the three new lines of Railway which the Home Government have sanctioned the Colony, and the *Argus* takes the opportunity to call attention to certain points which he looks upon as blemishes in the Government advertisement for tenders. It calls attention to the fact that no measures have been adopted by the authorities to restrain expenditure, and maintains, that under such circumstances, the strongest inducement is held out to engineers and contractors to spend as much as possible on each work. Cape farmers have suffered severely from long and severe droughts, epidemics &c. Parliament has voted £12,000 to introduce immigrants from the United Kingdom to proceed to the Cape, the sum voted being spent solely in their interest. A Spanish slaver, making for the coast near Loando for the purpose of shipping negroes, has been captured by a British cruiser. The Revenue Returns for the quarter ending June last show an ominous falling off to the extent of £59,400.—*Harkaru, Oct.* 25.

INDIAN.

POONA.

FALL of rain registered at the Meteorological Observatory, Poona, for the undermentioned months from 1856 to 1862, showing the fall for 7 years :—

	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862.
	in. ct.	in. ct.	in. ct.	in. ct.	in. ct.	in. ct.	in. ct.
June.	1 90	3 3	1 98	3 0	17 50	6 27	7 64
July.	8 89	9 76	7 60	17 55	5 43	21 92	2 21
August.	7 95	6 34	7 22	6 61	2 63	7 29	3 10
Sept.	2 46	1 24	3 43	10 70	8 61	7 42	10 6
October.	0 46	7 89	5 21	1 10	4 28	7 82	9 30
	17 10	21 25	19 44	38	38 47	56 10	32 40

—*Observer, Nov.* 4.

WE learn that a proposal has been started to hold a meeting in Poona in aid of the Lancashire Relief Fund. The suggestion does not of course come from government, and we are not aware that any arrangements are as yet agreed upon.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE are sure that the army all over the Bengal Presidency, and more especially those who have had business to transact with head-quarters, will share our regret at the removal of Lieutenant Burne from the post of Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India. All officers, we believe, without exception who have personally known, or have been brought into some contact or correspondence with Lieutenant Burne since he has filled his present high position in his Excellency's staff, speak in terms of the highest appreciation of the business qualifications, the courtesy, both personal and in correspondence, and the alacrity to serve and to oblige which have marked Lieutenant Burne's tenure of office, even disappointed men, and those who may have conceived their claims to have been under-estimated, admitting the courtesy that has deferred a hope or softened a refusal. Lieutenant Burne, previously unknown to the Commander-in-Chief, received his appointment as Military Secretary for the guiding reason which directs all his Excellency's appointments—professional efficiency and merit—having been taken from the Adjutancy of his regiment, H. M.'s 20th, to fill the high post which for more than a year he has filled with so much satisfaction to Sir Hugh Rose and with the approbation and thorough goodwill of all ranks and grades in the army of this Presidency. Lieutenant Burne's removal is inevitably consequent upon an order just received from the Horse Guards, to the effect that the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief must not be under the rank of a field officer; but we may observe that heretofore, in effecting similar changes, it has always been, as far as we can recollect, the custom to give them "in future" effect, respecting the right to present incumbents. Lieutenant Colonel Sarel, H. M.'s 17th Lancers, succeeds Lieutenant Burne on the 1st of November, the latter officer receiving, in evidence of the Commander-in-Chief's approval and confidence, the appointment of Aide-de-Camp on his personal staff, and Private Secretary to his Excellency.—*Englishman, Oct.* 28.

SIND.

THE WEATHER.—During the past two or three days, there has been a perceptible change in the weather. The mornings are now delightfully cool, and we predict an early cold season. The heat, however, during the day continues to be oppressive, without any signs as yet of a diminution in its brilliancy. Colds and coughs continue to prevail, especially in the town.—*Sindian, Oct.* 29.

OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.—The Commissioner in Sind, and the Chief Engineer, Colonel Tremenhere, are making preparations for the approaching cold weather tour through the districts of the province. Mr. Mansfield will leave about the end of November, and the Chief Engineer, accompanied by his establishment, on the 20th idem. The Executive Engineer and the Collector will follow in their wake.—*Id.*

PUNJAUB.

THE steamer *Indus* has encountered very shallow water and narrow channels in ascending the Sutlej—this being in fact the worst period of the year when the inundations have subsided, and before the low water channels have been formed. The steamer *Sutlej*, with beer on board for Ferozepore, has passed Sukkur on her way up to the Indus.—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct.* 29.

PESHAWUR.

A TELEGRAM despatched from Peshawur at 1 P. M. yesterday stated that "three Europeans are under treatment for Cholera," and it then added :—"no new cases have appeared for two days;" a cheering remark which was dashed by a second message dated 5 o'clock on the same afternoon which said :—"Two more Europeans just been admitted into hospital with Cholera."

We understand that Major Middleton, Captain Pressgrave, Dr. Hope, and Lieutenant Drysdale, have died of the disease; and the Revd. Mr. Tuting of dysentery. Forty-seven natives are reported to have also died of the pestilence on the 27th, and six or seven officers are said to be in danger from its effects.—*Lahore Chronicle, Oct.* 29.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for hearing before a Single Judge on Thursday the 6th November 1862 at half past 10 A.M.

FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

8 George Long *vs.* Dawjee Vuria.
24 Shooja woodeen Tyabjee *vs.* Arlut Keerpal, &c.

PEAL SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

48 Manoel Edward de Sours *vs.* Culliandass Kirparam, (part head.)
51 Jumnadass Hurryvulubdass *vs.* Dhurrumchund Mohunchund.
52 Jamsetjee Cursetjee *vs.* W. B. Fellows.
55 Dadabhoy Bomanjee *vs.* Ebrahim Moolna Adamjee.

THE DISTRESS IN THE COTTON MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANCHESTER.

The following is the weekly return, prepared under the direction of Captain Palin, chief constable, of the state of employment in mills, &c. in this city, made up to Tuesday :—

RETURN SHOWING STATE OF EMPLOYMENT OF THE OPERATIVE CLASSES IN THE CITY OF MANCHESTER, OCTOBER 7.

Classification.	STATE OF FACTORIES &c.				STATE OF OPERATIVES.			
	Total No. of factories, works, &c.	Full Time. No. working full time with little diminution of hands.	Full Time. No. on full time, with part only of mills employed.	No. stopped altogether.	Total No. of hands usually employed.	No. working full time.	No. working short time.	No. wholly out of employment.
Cotton mills.	84	22	8	26	24974	7253	6866	10127
Silk mills ...	13	3	5	4	4790	1754	710	2385
Small ware mills	19	7	7	5	4071	2290	1546	939
Printworks..	2	...	...	2	753	...	543	210
Dyeworks&c..	26	5	4	15	2591	660	1460	471
Machinists..	47	8	26	11	7291	4200	1536	1536
Foundries ..	24	4	13	6	4359	3445

medicine itself could have caused that agony, and whether it was not more probable that something else had been mixed with it. With regard to the question of suicide, he asked the jury whether it was probable if the prisoner as she represented, had really seen the deceased take the poison, she would have witnessed her dreadful agonies in the presence of her daughters and not have mentioned what had occasioned them? It also seemed to be an extraordinary thing that the prisoner should have administered such a thing as brandy and egg mixed together to a person in such a condition, and the suggestion on the part of the prosecution was that the poison had been administered in these ingredients, and they had heard that the effect would undoubtedly be to destroy the taste of colchicum or any other poison of a similar character. The next portion of the case was the evidence as to the statements of the prisoner in relation to the man to whom she represented that the deceased was going to be married, and who she also represented had borrowed money of her, and this evidence was undoubtedly very important. The learned counsel for the prisoner had made a good many observations upon Miss Rowe, one of the witnesses, but, although there was certainly something a little peculiar in her mode of giving her evidence, and some of the observations she had made, still the real question was whether they could believe that this witness had come forward to give false evidence with a view to take away the life of the prisoner, or whether there was anything whatever to justify them in believing that she was capable of being guilty of such hideous conduct. They would also remember that two other witnesses, Mrs. Matthews and Mrs. Allen, spoke to a statement of a similar kind having been made by the prisoner, and the former said that on the very same night the communication was made to her by the prisoner she told her husband of it, and, although the law did not permit him to be called as a witness to corroborate his wife, he did not think there could be any reasonable doubt that the fact was as the witness had stated. What, then, was the evident object of this extraordinary story about the man who was going to be married to the deceased? It answered three purposes— to account for the loss of the money, the suicide, and also suggested the possibility that poison might have been administered to the deceased by some other person. The prisoner herself said that she knew who this man was, and, if he were not, as was suggested by the prosecution, entirely an imaginary person, where was he to-day? The prosecution knew nothing about him, but the prisoner, according to her own statement, knew who he was and where he was to be found, and why was he not brought forward? He now came to the letter which was supposed to have been written by this man, but which, by the evidence of two of the witnesses for the prosecution, was in the handwriting of the prisoner; and the suggestion, of course, was that she had endeavoured to fabricate evidence with a view to avert suspicion from herself, and in every case where an attempt was made to fabricate evidence it was undoubtedly most suspicious, and this part of the case was one that would require their most serious consideration. He would now advert to the medical testimony. According to the evidence of Dr. Whidborne the disease was a very peculiar one of which the deceased died. He was true in many respects it exhibited the symptoms which accompanied an attack of English cholera; but all the medical witnesses stated that the symptoms in this malady always yielded to the remedies for a time, although the disease might in the result prove fatal; but in the case of the deceased the symptoms appeared to have gone on constantly progressing until death, which was a remarkable difference, and Dr. Whidborne seemed at the time to have entertained a suspicion that there was something wrong. While upon this part of the case he could not help observing that the statement of Dr. Taylor—that in eight cases within his own knowledge where deaths had been registered as having taken place from English cholera, they were, in fact, deaths from poison—was correct, it was a very alarming fact, and showed how necessary it was for the Government to institute an inquiry into all such cases. This gentleman, who was a man of great eminence in his profession, also stated his opinion that the symptoms which were spoken to in the case of the deceased were not those of any natural disease; and with regard to the non-discovery of colchicum, or any other poison, in the body, he likewise said that he had observed that, owing to the violent vomiting and purging of the deceased, no poison would have been found even if the body had been examined immediately after death; and all the medical witnesses agreed in the opinion that when once colchicum became absorbed in the blood it was impossible to discover it. Again, he thought it right to inform them that it was not required of the prosecution to show by what particular poison the death was occasioned, and it had been so decided several times by the judges, and it was obvious that if it were not so this consequence would follow, that any person who was much advanced in medical science and a knowledge of deadly ingredients of this character would be able to poison others with impunity. He had told them not to allow the prisoner to be prejudiced by anything they had heard out of doors in reference to her case, and he must at the same time also tell them that they ought not to allow the result of the proceedings before the coroner in reference to the death of the deceased in any way to operate upon their minds, because, in the first place, they knew nothing whatever of the nature of the evidence that was brought before them; and, secondly, the prisoner herself was examined as a witness, and if she was guilty she would, of course, not be likely to have given any evidence that would tend to criminate herself. The last question they had to consider was whether the death of the deceased was the result of poison, and the next was whether that poison was administered by herself, and then whether the death arose from natural causes. They had heard what sort of person the deceased was, and all that took place on the day when she was first attacked, and they would form their own conclusion whether, supposing the death had arisen from poison, it was a case of suicide. Supposing, then, that they should come to the conclusion that the deceased had died from poison—and they would not regret that upon this point the prisoner herself had stated to three persons that she had done so and that she did not administer the poison to herself—the next and the most important question was, by whom was that poison administered? It was alleged by the prosecution that the prisoner was that person, and if the evidence satisfied them beyond all reasonable doubt that she was, they ought to find her guilty. It was true that the evidence was what was called circumstantial evidence, but if they waited until the death draught was proved to have been poured into the cup no conviction for the crime of murder by poison would probably ever take place. All that a jury could expect in such a case was that reasonable evidence should be laid before them to exclude the possibility of the death having arisen from any other cause than the act of the person accused. In this case, then, did the deceased die from poison or from natural causes, and, if the former, was there anything to show that she administered it herself? The whole of the circumstances of the case appeared to him entirely to negative such a suggestion. Was it in the medicine that was prescribed by Dr. Whidborne? That could not be, because the deceased had been ill for two days before any medicine was administered. Did either of her daughters administer the deadly draught? If not, who else could have done it—and he was sorry to put the question—but the prisoner? Had she a motive for the commission of the crime? He had before alluded to the loss of the money, and it was clear that at this time the prisoner was not in good circumstances. It was true that to obtain possession of the sum of 9*l.* was a very inadequate motive indeed for the commission of such a dreadful crime; but they must recollect that there was no evidence to show that the prisoner was aware that the deceased had only received this small amount. It was probable, from the intimate terms that existed between them, that she was aware the deceased was going on this day to receive some money from her brother, Mr. Barnes; but there was no evidence that she was aware of the exact amount. She very probably did know that the last time she went she received 40*l.*, and she was very likely to have imagined that upon this occasion she would receive a larger sum than 9*l.* They would also remember that after the death of the deceased the prisoner produced an I O U for 10*l.* which she represented to have lent the deceased; but it would be for them to consider whether it was likely that she should have borrowed this sum of the prisoner or whether the prisoner was in a position to have lent it; or, on the other hand, if it was not part of a scheme to obtain money that could only be terminated by the death of the deceased. The learned judge next referred to the letter that was received on the Monday after the death, and said that if the jury should be of opinion that this had been fabricated by the prisoner it was undoubtedly most important, and where any prisoner suspected of a crime resorted to such an expedient it was always consider as most cogent evidence against him. He remembered a case where four children had been left by their father to the charge of his brother, and upon a particular occasion the uncle was heard to use some violence to one of the children, and the latter exclaimed "Don't kill me" This child suddenly disappeared immediately afterwards, and the uncle was put upon his trial for the murder of the child, although no body had been found. He applied for a postponement of the trial, and it was adjourned from one assized to another, the prisoner being told that if he did not produce the child at the next assized he would be tried for the crime of murder. When the trial came on the prisoner did produce a child, but it was not the child that was missing, and this attempt to fabricate evidence was considered conclusive evidence of guilt, and he was convicted, although it turned out afterwards that the child he was supposed to have murdered was really alive, but the attempt to fabricate evidence to meet the charge was always considered to have perfectly justified the jury in convicting the prisoner. In the present case, however, the jury would recollect that, if the suggestion of the prosecution was correct, the prisoner had prepared this fabricated evidence before any charge was made against her and in the anticipation that it was probable that some charge would be made, which rendered the proceeding still more suspicious. His Lordship then called the attention of the jury most carefully to all the other material facts of the case, and said he regretted that it might be considered that nearly all the observations he had made were unfavourable to the prisoner; but he was bound to perform his duty, and he had said no more in this respect than he considered he was justified in doing upon the evidence in the case. In conclusion, he said that the jury stood between the prisoner and the public: if they believed the evidence, there was undoubtedly sufficient to convict her; but if they had any reasonable doubt upon the point she was entitled to the benefit of it. Let us trust (said his Lordship) that you may be guided to come to a right conclusion.

The jury, after consulting, a short time in the box, expressed a wish to retire. They left the court about 1 o'clock and were absent nearly two hours in deliberating upon their verdict.

When they return into court and Mr. Avory, the Clerk, of Arraigns, put the formal question, whether they found the prisoner Guilty or Not Guilty of the felony and murder whereof she stood accused, the foreman uttered the fatal word, *Guilty.*

The prisoner heard the verdict pronounced without exhibiting the slightest appearance of emotion, and the blood did not even rise to her cheeks.

Mr. Avory then asked her, in the usual form, whether she had anything to say why judgment of death should not be passed upon her according to law?

The prisoner made no reply but merely gave a gentle shake of the head.

Mr. Harker, the senior usher of the court, then made the usual proclamation for silence while sentence of death was passing upon the prisoner.

Mr. Justice Byles then, having first put on the black cap, addressed her in the following terms:—Catherine Wilson, after a long trial and a most patient and anxious consideration of every circumstances in your case the jury have come to the conclusion that you were guilty of this most atrocious crime. It is very seldom that I thik it any part of my duty to in a case of this or any other description to express either concurrence with or dissent from the verdict of a jury; but, upon the present occasion, I am bound to say that in my opinion the jury could not have arrived at any other conclusion than they have done consistently with the facts that were laid before them. I never heard a case where it was so clearly proved that a murder was committed, and were the excruciating pain and agony of the victim were watched with so much deliberation by the murder. The greatest care was taken during the progress of the trial that nothing should be improperly introduced into the inquiry, and that you should not be prejudiced by anything that had happened before; but now that the jury have delivered their verdict, and there can be no longer any fear that their decision should be in any way improperly influenced. I think it right that the jury should know, and that the public should also know, what sort of person it is that the avenging arm of the law has at length overtaken. I find, then, that about the year 1853-54 you were employed in the capacity of a servant or housekeeper to a person named Mawer, who lived at Boston, in Lincolnshire, and that this person was in the habit of taking colchicum. He made his will in the month of April, and by that will he left to you the whole of the little property he possessed. He died in the month of October following. I will say no more about this case except that it is quite clear that at this time you were perfectly well acquainted with the nature and effects of colchicum. In the year 1856 I find that you were living with a young man named Dixon, and that you came to London and went to lodge with him at the house of the deceased. Dr. Whidborne was called in to attend him. He was not allowed upon the present trial to state any of the circumstances connected with the illness of this person; but I may now state that it appears by his deposition that Dixon was suddenly taken ill with violent vomiting and purging, that his symptoms were exactly the same as those exhibited by the unfortunate woman Mrs. Soames, and that he died very speedily afterwards, you yourself representing that he had died of galloping consumption, but upon his body being opened his lungs were found perfectly healthy. About the year 1859 I find that you were in the habit of visiting a Mrs. Jackson, who also resided at Boston, and that you were aware that she drew from a bank in that town the sum of 120*l.*, and that sum was then in her possession. She was taken ill with the same symptoms and died in four days, and after her death the money was nowhere to be found. It appeared that upon this occasion you produced a promissory note, apparently signed by two persons residing at Boston, for the amount that was missing; but it was proved that both those signatures were forged. In the month of October, 1860, I find that you were connected with a Mrs. Atkinson, who resided in Kirkby Lonsdale, and that she came to live with you at your residence at Kennington, and it appears that you were aware that she was in possession of a considerable sum of money. Just like that unto Mrs. Atkinson was taken ill—again the same symptoms—retching, violent purging, vomiting, and great agony, and in four days she was dead. If the jury had acquitted you upon the present charge, you would have been immediately put upon your trial for this murder. I have read the depositions in the case most carefully and anxiously, and the result upon my mind is that I have no more doubt that you committed that crime than if I had seen it committed with my own eyes. In 1861 I find you were living with a man named Taylor, and that he was attacked in the same manner as the others to whom I have alluded; but that, fortunately for him, remedies were immediately resorted to, and he recovered. Again, I find that only in the present year you were tried in this court for an attempt to murder, by the administration of sulphuric acid, a woman in whose house you were residing. You were acquitted upon that charge, but, although this was the case, there is too much reason to believe that you were guilty of this crime also, and I am informed that the learned judge who tried you felt it to be his duty to sum up the case most unfavourable to you. These facts, I regret to say, render it extremely probable that the startling statement made by Dr. Taylor in the course of his evidence is correct, and that in the midst of apparent, penitence and obedience to the law a dreadful crime and vice is rife in this metropolis, the destruction of life by secret poisoning. Your life is in the hands of the Crown, and I think it right to inform you that if I am consulted in reference to your case I shall not feel myself justified in interfering, and that I cannot hold out to you the slightest hope of any commutation of your sentence.

The learned Judge then passed the awful sentence of death in the usual form.

The prisoner was then asked, as is customary in all cases in which women are sentenced to capital punishment, whether she had anything to say in stay of execution.

The meaning of this was explained to her by one of the warders, and she merely shook her head.

During the whole of the trial the prisoner exhibited the greatest coolness and self-possession, and she was not in the slightest degree affected at any portion of the learned judge's address to her; and when he had concluded she walked firmly away from the bar.

A rather curious fact transpired after the jury had returned their verdict. They took with them the two letters that had been produced in the course of the case, and upon a close examination of them it appeared that the jury discovered that they were both written upon the same description of paper and bore the same watermark.

INDIAN PRESS.

THE HIGH COURT.

(From the Indian Empire, Oct. 22.)

The attention of the Bengal Government has for some time been directed to the very serious accumulation of arrears in the business of the appellate branch of the High Court. It is now painfully evident that the Court is unable to cope with the amount of work it has on its hands, and that the arrears in every department, except that of Criminal trials and the appeals from the sentences of Sessions Courts, continue to increase.

On the 31st of May, irrespective of review cases and miscellaneous proceedings, there were pending in the High Court 1,238 regular appeals, and 4,301 special appeals in all 5,339 regular and special appeals, of which 3,390 were ready for hearing, and 1,222 were instituted before the 1st of January 1861.

At the end of August 1,090 regular appeals and 4,685 special appeals, or 5,755 in all, were pending, showing that the Court, so far from being able to lighten its file, had in three months more increased its average by no less than 416 cases—a fact which speaks for itself. We have heard that the Chief Justice has made an application to Government to strengthen the Bench by filling up the present vacancies and obtaining permission to add an additional or fifteenth Judge; and that his application has been, or will shortly be, submitted to the Home Government. We fear, however, that the mere addition of one or two members to the Bench will not meet the necessity of the case.

In all probability, two years hence, if not sooner, fifteen Judges will be just as unable to dispose of the increasing business of the Court as twelve Judges now find themselves. We think it would be better, not to increase the number of the Judges, but to diminish the amount of business to be brought before them; and that the establishment of Provincial or Divisional Courts, as proposed in 1859, would best effect what is wanted.

It appears to us that such Provincial or Divisional Courts might decide finally questions of fact, except in cases which, from the amount they involve, must ultimately go up to the Privy Council; and that special appeals to the High Court might with advantage be limited to cases of a certain class or above a certain value. We trust that the Bengal Legislative Council will take this subject under their consideration, and provide, before the close of next Sessions, some remedy to put an end to a state of things alike injurious to the administration of justice and detrimental to the value and security of property in Bengal.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF ADULTERY IN THE EAST.

(From the Friend of India.)

In the Punjab, at this moment, a battle is being fought between sentiment and reason, between progress and reaction. It will be remembered that by the Penal Code a great change has been made in the criminal law of India, and women, of whatever race or tribe, are not punishable for the offence of adultery. The new law has spread considerable dismay in the Punjab, and called forth a host of opponents. During the whole of this year the discussion has been proceeding, and it is due to the vigorous stand made by Mr. Cust that the victory does not rest with the sentimentalists. That that the officials who have been consulted have been guided not by their experience but by their personal feelings, is proved from the discordant mass of opinions that have been elicited—the irregular coincidence of judgment between men who have otherwise nothing in common. The last thing that has been done is to call for statistics regarding the number of women slain by their husbands for infidelity, circulated with an elaborate defence of the existing law by Mr. Cust, the Judicial Commissioner, and an abstract of the various opinions that have been elicited. The Lieutenant-Governor has not given expression to his opinion; though it is not difficult to predict which side of the question he will espouse, when we remember that not long ago Sir Robert Montgomery wished to issue an order rendering widows liable to punishment as for adultery. The sentimentalists are the party calling for the punishment of women for adultery. Out of forty officers consulted twenty-two belong to this, and eighteen to the party of reason. This, it will be observed, is not a very brilliant victory; something more than a more numerical majority of four is wanting to reconcile us to a change in the law on special grounds. But a consideration of the authority found in the ranks on either side shews still more in favour of the existing law. The most prominent opponents of the law, by their position, are Mr. Edward Brandreth, Commissioner of Rawul Pindee; Mr. Forsyth, Commissioner of Lahore; Colonel Lake of Jullundur, Colonel Taylor of Peshawur, and Colonel Becher of the Derajat. But on the other hand, we have Mr. Cust himself, Sir Herbert Edwardes, Mr. P. Melville, now Commissioner of Umritsur, Colonel Hamilton of Montan, General Van Cortlandt, Major Busk, the Deputy Commissioner of Umballah, and Mr. Arthur Brandreth. It will be conceded that the punishment of women for adultery is not, on general grounds, to be upheld; and indeed the entire stand taken by the sentimentalists shews that they concede this much, albeit they are betrayed on one occasion by a curious inconsistency into an abandonment of this very position,—that they cry for a change in the law for special reasons applicable to the Punjab.

The arguments used may be reduced to two. That the Indian Law Commissioners, with Macaulay at their head, give the prevalence of polygamy as a principal reason for not punishing adultery in the woman, and that this reason has no force in the Punjab, where polygamy is confined to the upper classes who would never prosecute, and is hardly to be seen among the lower classes. This is the principal argument relied on. It seems to have been overlooked that the Indian Law Commissioners took their stand on the general impolicy of punishing women for adultery, and that they referred to polygamy as simply *confirming* a position already tenable. So that if this confirmatory argument be withdrawn there still remains the general position unassailed. Granted that polygamy does not prevail in the Punjab, what then? All that appears is that, of two considerations—a general and a special one—the second has been taken away; but what as to the general situation? It cannot be said that the absence of polygamy is prima facie a good reason for punishing women for adultery. If it be so, if it be contended that the Punjaub wife does not share the attentions of a rival with her husband, and that her position, therefore, is not one of that unhappiness which we have been wont to conceive, it surely follows that in a country where these conditions of a wife's existence are still more favorable, where she has a high recognized rank, where her social position is firm, her rights jealously guarded, her privileges not a few, the reasons for the punishment of adultery committed under circumstances so much better calculated to restrain the woman appear irresistible. Such a country is England, is France. Would the opponents of the law render adultery a penal offence there? And yet this is no unnatural conclusion from their premises. Nor is it straining a point to say that, in using this argument, the sentimentalists imply that their view of the general question is quite opposed to the one recognized by civilized humanity, and that their judgment, where special reasons to the *exemption* of punishment for adultery do not exist, the penal law should have full force.

The next argument put forward is that if we do not punish the unfaithful wife, the enraged husband will take the law into his own hands. But is this the fact? Do husbands in truth take the law into their own hands—as regards the woman, not as regards the adulterer? Do they desire the punishment of their frail partners? A large proportion of official testimony shews clearly that all the husband wants is the restoration of his wife, that he is glad to get her back, and is always happy to live with her again; that his great object is to get the adulterer into prison; that the incarceration of his wife would leave his home desolate, his children untended, his dinner uncooked; and that any other form of punishment is inadmissible under our system of government. We cannot whip and we cannot hang for adultery, and a short imprisonment has only the effect of demoralizing the woman, breaking up the house of the unfortunate husband, and satisfying nobody. It seems further to be taken for granted that, in every known instance of a husband slaying his wife for infidelity, the husband accomplished the deed after mature and protracted deliberation. Is this the case? We believe not. Such murders are invariably the result of a sudden and ungovernable impulse, and the husband would no more think of restraining that impulse, because he knew that the law would award the frail wife some punishment short of the rattan and of death, than he does now. The following passage from the report of the Indian Law Commissioners is worth studying:—

"We have determined not to make it penal in a wealthy man to let a fellow creature whose life he could save by disbursing a few pice, die at his feet of hunger. No rational person, we are convinced, will suppose that because we have framed the law that we do not hold such inhumanity in detestation. But we had proposed to punish such inhumanity with a fine not exceeding fifty rupees we should have offered a gross outrage to the feelings of mankind. That we do not think a certain act a proper subject for penal legislation does not prove that we do not think that act a great crime. But that, thinking it a proper subject for penal legislation, we propose to visit it with a slight penalty, does seem to indicate that we do not think it a great crime.

It is possible that the Supreme Government may yet be solicited to amend this portion of the law in submission to the Punjab cry. We trust it will be remembered then that if a wife is to be punished for infidelity so also ought the profligate husband. If A. can prosecute B. penally for seducing his wife C., there is no reason why C. should not be allowed to prosecute A. for seducing B.'s wife. Indeed, the reason is greater on C.'s side. The same arguments that the sentimentalists use in favour of punishing a frail wife at her husband's instance, apply to punishing the profligate husband at the wife's instance. The two-edged weapon can cut either way. And there is this consideration that militates against their proposal—that "it would strengthen bands already too strong. It would weaken a class already too weak. It will be time enough to inquire into the matrimonial contract by penal legislation when that contract becomes just, reasonable, and mutually beneficial." The real source of the objection to allow the adulteress to escape punishment, is an instinct against criminally punishing the adulterer contrary to both English and Mahomedan law. *That* is another question, to be discussed on its own merits. If it is wrong to make adultary in the man a penal offence—which we by no means assert when India is in question—it is surely doubling the wrong to punish the woman who is probably one of several wives, unless polygamy is to be put down by law at the same time.

SALARIES OF SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT. N. W. P.

(From the Englishman, Oct. 25.)

A short time since the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces brought to the notice of the Viceroy the inadequacy of the salaries at present drawn by the Secretary, Under-Secretary, and Assistant-Secretary of the government of the N. W., whether looked upon relatively to the amount of work done and the experience required or as compared with the salaries enjoyed by the corresponding officers in the Bengal Presidency. In support of this complaint Mr. Edmonstone also brought forward the recommendations made by Mr. Ricketts when engaged in revising the civil salaries and establishments. It seems that Mr. Ricketts, after giving it as his opinion that the work in the Secretariat of the North West Provinces was very nearly equal to that of Bengal, proposed that Rs. 62,000 per annum should be allowed to the Bengal Secretariat, with a proviso that no one Officer should draw more than Rs. 36,000 per annum, and Rs. 55,000 to the North Western Secretariat with a proportionate individual limit of Rs. 32,000 per annum. On the review of these recommendations the government of India sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 66,000 per annum for Bengal, at the same time allotting Rs. 32,000 to the N. W. Secretary, and Rs. 24,000 for two Under-Secretaries. Under the present arrangements the Rs. 66,000 allowed to Bengal is divided as under:—

Secretary,.....	Rs.	3000 per mensem.
Junior Secretary, ...		1500 "
Under-Secretary, ...		1000 "

while in the North West the Secretary draws Rs. 2500, per mensem, the Under-Secretary Rs 850, and the Assistant Secretary Rs. 700, *i. e.* Rs. 6,400 less than the sum proposed by Mr. Ricketts, and Rs. 7,400 less than that drawn by the government of Bengal. These proposals were made by Mr. Ricketts after a most careful analysis of the work performed in the two offices, and were accepted by the government of India after careful consideration and scrutiny. The Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. does not dispute these facts, but he has forwarded to the government a statement intended to show the proportion in which the work required to be performed by his Secretariat has increased since the date of Mr. Ricketts' proposal. According to this statement the description given by Mr. Ricketts of the mode in which business was transacted in the N. W. Secretariat before the mutiny, is no longer applicable to the system now pursued, and so far from want of zeal being manifested, the Lieutenant-Governor adds that he has on more than one occasion expressed in writing his opinion that all the assistance within their power has been afforded by the officers constituting the staff of the Secretariat. The income-tax and the new currency, as well as the new police, had also brought additional work with them, in addition to which the work formerly performed by the Military Secretary has fallen heavily on the civil department. Mr. Edmonstone admitted that these causes had also arisen in Bengal, but there were, in his opinion, no additional ones which at all warranted the discrepancy between the salaries. This, according to the statement, was more marked in the cases of the Under and Assistant Secretaries, the salaries of which officers should, Mr. Edmonstone argued, be fixed at such a rate as to induce men of ability and standing to remain in them after such a period of service as would entitle them to the salaries of Joint Magistrates of the first and second grade—*i. e.*, Rs. 1000 and Rs. 700 per mensem respectively. Under such circumstances we agree with the Lieutenant Governor that it is hardly fair to expect men to continue willingly in such posts when they suffer a direct pecuniary loss. They would naturally wish to resign; and as the government would lose the services of trained and experienced men in an office where, as Mr. Edmonstone contends, experience and training are especially needed. The work required from these officers necessitates close and constant attention as well a larger share of knowledge, and should therefore ensure them a greater remuneration and a higher position; and the Lieutenant-Governor therefore suggested that the salaries of the Secretariat should be revised as under:—

Secretary,.....	Rs.	32,000 per annum.
Under-Secretary ...	"	14,400 "
Asst-Secretary ...	"	9,600 "

Such was the substance of the Lieutenant-Governor's application, and in reply to it the Government of India has we learn made a partial concession. With regard to the salary of the Secretary to the Government of the N.-W. P., the Governor-General has, we believe, refused to sanction the proposed increased of Rs. 2000 per annum, on the ground that the salary of that official was already equal to that of a Civil and Sessions Judge, thus giving the Lieutenant-Governor the whole range of the service from the grade of Commissioner of Division the salary of which appointment was Rs. 3,166 per mensem, from whence to choose an officer for the post of Secretary. In addition to this the Viceroy ruled that the proposed increased pay being less than the salary of a Commissioner, would not enable the Lieutenant-Governor to retain the services of an officer entitled to that promotion. With regard to the Under and Assistant Secretaries, however, an increase has been sanctioned to the extent proposed by the Lieutenant-Governor, inasmuch as the grant of such increase is supported by the recorded opinion of the supreme government in favor of allowing Rs. 24,000 per annum for Junior Secretaries. But at the same time this increase will not, we believe, come in force till the 1st of April 1863, in order to avoid what the government considers highly objectionable—*i. e.*, a special grant for the purpose of increasing salaries appertaining to permanent appointments. Such is the decision of government in the matter; and in the face, of the late serious efforts at reduction, we can afford to rest satisfied that it has been well and wisely given after due consideration of a subject on which the best information is at their command.

Auction Advertisements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, AND WATCHES.

On account of Messrs. Favre Brothers, who are closing their account in Bombay.

On TUESDAY next, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. have received instructions to sell without reserve, Gold Watches, Self Winding do., Ladies do. set with Diamonds, Basket shape Silver, Silver Gilt and other Watches, Earings set in Coral, Brooches, Pins, Studs, and Gold Neck and Albert Chains, Rings, &c.

The attention of gentlemen is requested, as there will be found articles of the newest designs.

The goods will be on view from Friday next.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A CASE OF MILLINERY, consisting of various descriptions of Muslin and Lace Shawls, Mantillas, &c. A lot of Saddlery, by MacNaghten of Glasgow, containing single Harness, Driving Reins, Double Bridles, Hogskin Saddles, Gents' Switches, Extra Girths, Brushes, &c. &c.

Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope, Plated Ware, Cruet Frames, Tea Sets &c., Several Coils of Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.

Few good Gold and Silver Geneva Watches, 8 Pieces of Venetian Carriage Linings, Floor Oil Carpets.

St. Estephe Claret, Hoytema and Co.'s Hollands.

Superior Hair Oil in large and small bottles at 8*a.* 9 and Rs. 6 per dozen.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th November 1862.

CRAWFORD & CO.

On MONDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will hold their usual Auction Sale of Piece Goods, Twist, &c. when they will likewise submit to sale.

A small but well selected Invoice of

ELECTRO PLATED WARE,

Comprising Tea and Coffee Services of fine design, Toast Racks, Bread Baskets, Egg Stands, Pickle and Cruet Frames, Curry Dishes, Waiters, Butter Pots, Beer Mugs, Mufflneers, Table Spoons and Forks, Dessert Spoon and Forks, Tea Spoons Sauce Ladles, Cheese Scoops, Butter and Fish Knives, Sugar Tongs, Nut Crackers, &c. &c.

Also an Invoice of superior Hanging Argand Lamps consisting of 1 and 3 light Bronzed Plated Hanging Lamps, Reading ditto, Brass and Japan Lanterns, Plated Candlesticks with Shades complete, spare Drops Top and Bottom Shades, Chimnies and Wallshades, Galvanized Iron House Pails, Mail Axles, &c. &c.

2 Cotton Cleaning Machines.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th Nov., at 4 P.M. on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Rajashree Gunnesh Venaock, on account, and at the risk of Wittuldass Mungujee, a piece of ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate without the Fort, on the extremity of Wittulwady Lane, near Kalbadevie Road, admeasuring 628 square yards or thereabouts, entered in the book of the Collector of Pension and tax under No. and assessed under No. 71. For further particulars apply to Rajashree Gunnesh Venaeck.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

On an early day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction on the premises near the Secretariate, all the School and Household Furniture, Books, &c., &c., of the late Mr. A. B. Boswell. Full particulars will appear shortly, and Catalogues will be published.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

NEW CARRIAGES

Just landed ex-Chatham and Gaduseus.

A handsome Albert Phaeton, painted lake, relieved with white, fitted with Shafts and Pole, a very fashionable Carriage.

A Prince's Pattern Park Phaeton with all the latest improvements built of the best materials.

N. B.—The above Carriages are made of the best materials by Messrs. Jno. Barton & Sons.

A Shigram with Bay Horse and Harness.

SCREW JACKS,

To lift six tons, with extra lifts—Haley's Patent.

WINES.

Good Port Wine	Rs.	18 per dozen.
Good Sherry	"	18 per do.
English-bottled Beer	"	4 "

Sound Bombay bottled Allsopp's Beer, in Quarts and Pints, Rs. 4 and 2-12 respectively.

CRAWFORD & Co.

No. 5, Marine Street, Bombay, 6th Nov., 1862.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

On SATURDAY the 8th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Longcloths, Broad Cloths, &c. &c.

Also on account of Underwriters.

70 Cakes of damaged Red Lead of 1 cwt. each.
140 Do. do. do. ½ do.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Two new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by W. Bowman," 6 & ¾ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1862.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY next, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

ALSO,

Ex Steamer *Bombay Castle*, from China.

S E C D P F C R S 3	}	Nos. 51, 43, 44—3 Cases Raw Silk.
A H C D P F C R S 8	}	Nos. 89, 90, 91, 92 93, 95, 88, 86, 105. } 9 Do. do.

Very badly damaged by salt water, and to be sold on account of the parties concerned.

Also on account of the concerned damaged by salt water,

4 Cases of Pictures.
1 " of Perfumery.

Landed ex *Ino*, and "*Flower of the Forest.*"

Also, just landed ex *Ino*, from London.

An Invoice of very superior Blank Account Books, ruled and unruled, lined and folio comprising superfine Foolscap and Demy 5 and 6 quired Ledgers, and Journals with Calf bound, printed Demy and Folio paged, 2, 3, and 4 quires, superfine Foolscap and Demy single and double lined Cash and Memorandum Books with half bound Basil and Red Basil bindings, Copying Books 500 pages, quarter bound, Index and paged, &c.

MESSRS. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from Messrs. BYRAMJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY next the 8th instant, at 1 P.M. at their Rooms:—

Three Buggies landed ex-*Grenville* and *Veritas*.

One imitation half cane and blue body, fixed on lancewood shafts lined with Crimson Morocco and cloth to match.

Two imitation cane bodied fitted on lancewood shafts, and lined with drab Morocco and cloth to match.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

On MONDAY, the 24th, TUESDAY, the 25th, and WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Love Lane, Mazagon, the valuable and elegant Household Furniture, handsome Plate, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, a valuable Library of Books, a first-rate Slate Billiard Table, a magnificent Piano, splendid Carriages, Horses, Harness, &c. &c., of WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Wednesday the 19th instant.

Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

AT 1 P.M.

A Grey Arab Horse, aged 5, height 14—2½ goes in single or double harness.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

NEW REVERSIBLE ENGLISH BUILT PATENT MALVERN DOG CART.

Just Landed.

A remarkable handsome miniature BROUGHAM mounted on springs of a novel description. Price Rs. 1500.

Only one, now remaining on hand unsold, with imitation cane pannels, lancewood shafts, patent reversible seat, either for 2, or 4, very light and elegant and of best construction, built by Messrs. McNaught and Smith, Worcester, Patentees, with Waterproof Apron and Lamps.

SUPERIOR GIG, DOG CART, AND CARRIAGE HARNESS.

Just landed ex *Flower of the Forest.*

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., have just received for Sale on Commission, a fresh batch of very Superior Plated and Brass Mounted Buggy, Dog Cart, and Carriage Harness—prices moderate.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th Nov., 1862.

Business Announcements.

T. WILLIAMSON, GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER.

Hair Out at the Shop	Rs.	1
Do. do. at their own Houses.....	"	2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand:—

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.

Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.

Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.

Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.

No. 8, Bake House Lane, Fort.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

McCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education: to form habits of thought, and to consolidate, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the Instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her minds by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and reason on the facts she is learning up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to E. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

AMERICAN ICED SODA FOUNTAINS OPENED THIS DAY, at No. 11, Forbes Street, (until a more eligible situation can be obtained) the celebrated Porcelain lined Soda Fountains, now introduced for the first time into this country, from which is drawn direct on draught Sparkling Soda Water with—

Vanilla.	Orange.	Raspberry.
Pine Apple.	Lemon.	Bitters, &c.
Nectar.	Ginger.	
Sarsaparilla.